



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1876.

It will not be in vain if public attention be quickened, and often directed to the subject of the town and its prospects and chances. In the course of life we are pressed by many competitors, and want of thought on the means that are likely to promote our prosperity; or negligence in the diligent use of every aid, small or great, which may promote it, can but be attended with the most serious consequences. Especially it is needed that those who hold the people's trust for the administration of municipal affairs should make no mistake. We must seek the good will and cultivate the confidence of the country from which our trade is derived, and we can do so only by cultivating unity among ourselves, and making the most of the town's capabilities. There are few towns so modest as our own. With one-half the store of Centennial treasures which Alexandria possesses, some towns would have pushed themselves to the front rank and captured a general recognition. The unique status of Alexandria as the town of Washington, which ought to stamp its features indelibly on the public memory, is scarcely known. Nor would this be a barren sentiment. It would pay. When one remembers the success which followed the almost impromptu demonstration here on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday, it is easy to see that a thorough appreciation and utilization of all our connections with the olden days that are now held up for example and for reverence, would have made Alexandria a necessary part of a Centennial tour, and have made our streets busy for some months at least. Much that carries people to Mount Vernon would bring them to Alexandria, if we, ourselves, appreciated our position and made the most of it. This is mentioned as one of many similar advantages which might be made beneficial to the town. Our own Centennial, on the 13th of July, 1849, passed without notice. No event in our town history has a celebration. We have no twelfth of September, like Baltimore; no evacuation day, like New York; nor Buena Vista anniversary, like Boston. No one ever saw the Town's Arms engraved anywhere, except on its seal. The symbols of town pride are wanting. And yet in the unity, of which such things are the symbols, and such celebrations the outward expressions, lies the essential foundation of any true municipal progress. They call men's attention to the fact that they are members of a live community, and have a duty to the town to perform.

Where shall the carpet bagger look for support when his main stay, the Washington Republican, turns against him, as it does? The following notice: "Governor Chamberlain may find it impracticable to enforce the laws to South Carolina so long as such firebrands as T. J. Mackey and F. W. Dawson are at large. Both of these adventurers seem persistently bent upon inciting a war of races in that State, by encouraging the Ku Klux organization, i. e., rifle clubs, to make war upon the blacks. Mackey is an old offender, and is wanted in several Western States to answer for offenses committed prior to and during the late war; while Dawson came from—no one knows where—but is said to have a very bad record. Let both of these characters be arrested and committed to jail without a day, to the end that their incendiary teachings may cease, and that no more victims to lawlessness may disgrace South Carolina." We are inclined to the belief that very little good can come out of a carpet-bagger, but the two above mentioned having so profited by radicalism that they have acquired property in the State in which they have carried on their operations, have naturally become interested in the material welfare of that State, and are now doing all they can to preserve and increase the value of their estates by exerting such influence as they possess to prevent anarchy and confusion, and put a stop to the official robbery that has almost ruined the State, and secure reform in both State and national government by the election of Gen. Hampton as Governor and Governor Tilden as President.

The radicals base their calculations concerning the result of the approaching presidential election upon hopes, not facts, and consequently render themselves "puerile and ridiculous" in the estimation of those who reason about elections as they do about other things. They say, for instance, that Ohio will certainly go for Hayes and Wheeler next month, because that State has just given a majority of four or five thousand for the radical ticket, but though Indiana gave about the same majority to the democrats, they assert that it was obtained upon local issues, and that in the November election that State is bound to give its vote to the radicals. Now we think that though it is probable Ohio will go as they say, it is by no means certain, and that Indiana is as sure for Tilden and Hendricks as that the State has just gone democratic, for at the late elections the whole influence and money of the administration were centered upon those two States, and must have produced an immense effect, while in the November election the plaster will have to be spread over so wide a surface—the whole Union—that it will be too thin to be effective.

Though the radicals, in their efforts to retain the German and Irish vote, which has left them in consequence of Governor Hayes's acceptance of a nomination by the American Alliance, are with bare faced mendacity, denying that acceptance, in a speech delivered in German in Cincinnati on Saturday night Gen. Frauz Sigel declared that he had personal knowledge of Hayes's membership in the American Alliance, and advice from persons that

he deemed perfectly reliable that his acceptance of their nomination for President was in perfect accordance with his life-long views upon the question of the privileges of the foreign population of America. But that their denials are without effect is apparent in many ways, among them by the fact that the German democratic general committee of Kings county, N. Y., has adopted resolutions denouncing R. B. Hayes for his connection with the American Alliance, and cautioning all German citizens against voting the republican ticket.

The utter disregard of the lives of his soldiers, exhibited by Gen. Grant in pushing his troops, composed largely of foreign born citizens, against the impregnable positions held by the Confederates, during the late civil war, has been often commented upon, and as often severely censured, but it was not known that that disregard was engendered by the abhorrence and contempt entertained for the privates of the army by the whole radical party, and especially by the present administration, of which the Washington Chronicle is one of the accredited organs, until that paper, in its issue of this morning, said that "every posted man knows that the rank and file of the army is recruited from the riff-raff of the democracy, and their sympathies would not permit them to abuse the Southerners. Sergeant Patrick O'Donoghue and Corporal Michael McFlanagan, of the regular army, would much sooner assist the Ku Klux in abusing negroes than in protecting them from the outrageous treatment of disaffected and unrecruited rebels." The privates of the army will have another inducement to keep this in their minds when they recollect that their comrades were sent to the Indian country to be slaughtered by the Sioux because the reinforcements that would have made them victorious were detained in South Carolina to intimidate the white voters of that State, and the Irish born citizens out of the army will not fail to remember the estimation in which their countrymen are held by the exponent of radicalism, Gov. Hayes, who endorses President Grant's administration, and who has accepted a nomination for President by the American Alliance, the ruling principle of which is that no foreigner is fit to hold office in this country.

The wildest movement yet contemplated by the now thoroughly alarmed administration is the proposed sending of troops to the Second and Fourth Congressional Districts of this State, upon the ridiculously flimsy ground of preventing the intimidation of colored voters. Now, it is as well known to the President and his cabinet as it is to us, that since they came into power there has been no more quiet and law-abiding State in the Union than Virginia, and that there is not a negro in either of the districts alluded to, or in any other in the State, who can, with truth, say that he has not always voted as he wanted to, except in the few cases where he desired to vote the conservative ticket and was deterred from doing so by the threat or actual violence of persons of his own race.

In its comments upon Gov. Kemper's late excellent letter regarding Virginia's relations with the Centennial Exposition, the New York Post says "the State is insolvent; she cannot pay her creditors, and at the very time when she was called upon to decide whether or not she would appropriate money for a representation in the Exhibition she was asking her creditors to accept a compromise." The Post thinks Governor Kemper might, perhaps, have appointed a State day, but with no Virginia building on the grounds he must have borrowed the house in which to receive his guests, and that under the circumstances the Governor acted wisely in declining to name a "Virginia day."

Returns from all the counties in Indiana have been received, giving Williams, democrat, for Governor, 5,494 majority. The remainder of the democratic ticket runs considerably ahead of Williams. From the best estimates that can be made the Legislature is 53 democrats and 47 republicans in the House and 26 democrats and 24 republicans in the Senate.

Mr. John Tyler, son of ex-President John Tyler, having lately been appointed to a lucrative government position in Florida, continues to lecture in Washington upon the benefits the country will receive from a continuance of the radical administration.

Judge Thomas C. Green, who was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia last October, is a brother of Maj. J. W. Green of Culpeper county, formerly of this city.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session in Philadelphia, on Saturday last elected Rev. C. C. Penick, of Baltimore, Bishop of Africa.

Out of sixty-nine German papers published in Wisconsin, sixty-four support Tilden and Hendricks.

**POLITICAL DISCUSSION.**—A political discussion took place last Saturday night, at Langley, Fairfax county, Va., at which speeches were made by M. D. Ball, Allen Rutherford, E. N. Hill and John R. Thompson, radicals, and D. McChichester, J. M. Love and M. H. Wells, conservatives.

Col. Ball said he was an ex-Confederate soldier; that one great objection to supporting Tilden was that the democracy, while pretending to accept the results of the war, were acting in the South in such a manner as to justify themselves in the suspicion that they had not really done so. They were intimidating the colored voters in South Carolina, Mississippi and other Southern States, and attempting, by the organization of rifle and sabre clubs, to secure a solid South for the democratic candidates, while they were denouncing as deserters all Southern men who had the independence to think for themselves and act according to their convictions.

**CENTENNIAL TOURNAMENT.**—Two thousand applications from riders have been received for places in the Centennial tournament of Thursday next, but there are to be but fifteen knights, and these have been selected. Edward F. Gallaher, of Charlottesville, West Virginia, a son of the senior editor of the Virginia Free Press, published in that town, has been chosen as one of the fifteen knights and has been chosen as the Knight of Virginia. Mr. Gallaher is considered a good horseman, and at a tournament at Brooklyn, N. Y., several years since, won the first prize, a horse valued at \$500. The prizes to be awarded to the successful contestants consist of gold and silver tea sets, elegant bronze ornaments, richly carved pitchers, breech loading rifles, &c.

## News of the Day.

Thomas M. Randolph, formerly of Virginia, died at his home in Iowa last week.

Mr. Webb Dowell, of Loudoun county, Va., died suddenly in Purcellville last week.

The next session of the Virginia Medical Society will convene at Charlottesville, October 17-18.

The Admission Bureau of the Centennial Exposition report the attendance on Saturday at the Main Exhibition at full fee, 77,327; at half fee, 68; at the Live Stock Exhibition, 891.

One hundred thousand tons of Pittston coal will be sold by auction on Friday next in New York, and the same quantity of Scranton coal on the 25th inst.

Francis P. Scott, of Baltimore, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon at Greenmount Cemetery beside the grave of his first wife, who died some three years ago.

The People's Bank at Maccheater, Michigan, was entered by burglars last week, the safe blown open and over \$9,000 in currency stolen. They departed unimpeded, turning the back card to the street so as to read "back open."

A wagon containing Mr. Russell, his wife, daughter and son, while crossing the railroad at Lincoln, Neb., was struck by a switched engine yesterday, and all were killed except Mr. Russell, who was mangled so that he will die.

A number of tramps and drunken miners engaged in a sanguinary riot near Shawmut, in the Northumberland coal region, on Saturday, during which two of the tramps and one miner were killed. No arrests had been made at last accounts.

The total number of interments at Saratoga Saturday was sixteen, of which nine were of yellow fever. Sister of Mercy Berchmann, formerly Miss Mary Whelan, a native of the State of New York, was among the number. The total interments yesterday were fifteen—eight from yellow fever.

A few nights since two masked men entered the office of the county treasurer at Knoxville, Iowa, and drawing revolvers, forced him to deliver the contents of his safe, \$12,000. The robbers told the treasurer they were the James brothers, and that they wanted to make a raise to effect the release of their Northfield partners.

The dead body of Henry Shaffer, a cattle dealer, aged 48 years, was found in the woods near Pittsburgh Friday morning, and the condition of the corpse gave evidence of a dreadful murder. The head was crushed out of all shape, the necks tied and a portion of the clothing carried away. Henry Lytker, a partner of the deceased, was arrested Saturday and committed to jail on suspicion of having committed the deed.

Capt. James Howard, a well known steamboat builder of Jeffersonville, Ind., was drowned Saturday. He was crossing the river on the ferry boat from Louisville, seated in his barge, when his horse came unmanageably, and before he could be stopped, backed into the river. An attempt to launch a boat failed, owing to the tackle being swollen by rain, and Capt. Howard, after swimming a hundred yards, became exhausted and sank.

## Fairfax Conservatives.

The conservatives of Falls Church district, Fairfax county, met at Bayley's cross-roads on Saturday, October 14th, at 3 p. m., and elected the following gentlemen delegates and alternates to the Senatorial Convention to be held in this city on the 18th inst.: Delegates—Col. Arthur Herbert, M. C. Slade, F. A. Dickson, Jr., J. J. Moran and J. H. Chickster. Alternates—Messrs. Thomas Territt, M. C. Smith, C. F. Lee, George Head and B. F. Sizer.

Mr. Dickson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted: Whereas it is the sense of this meeting that our distinguished fellow countryman, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, can and will best represent our interests—those of a farming community—in the State Senate, be it therefore

Resolved That the delegates who are elected as read to this district to the Senatorial Convention be instructed to cast their votes for Gen. Lee, and give him their united and constant support so long as in their judgment there is a prospect of his nomination.

## CAZENOVE &amp; LEE, Secretary.

The delegates to the convention from Providence district are: M. H. Wells, E. VanSlyke, W. S. Smoot, Jonathan Mearns and Thomas Moore; those from Le district John A. Marshall, Robert Nevitt, R. L. Rochford, Thos. Fairfax and John M. Moore; and those from Mt. Vernon A. C. Lindroet, R. L. Nevitt, Geo. Mason, W. G. Moore and R. W. Galliard—all of whom are said by our Fairfax correspondent to be for Gen. Lee.

**THE TRUTH LEAKING OUT.**—At a recent meeting of colored conservatives in New Orleans E. H. Flowers, colored, of Grant parish, and formerly a leading republican there, espoused the conservative cause, and in a speech charged that Gov. Kellogg and U. S. Marshal Packard, the latter being now the republican nominee for Governor of Louisiana, were responsible for the Colfax massacre in 1875. He said Kellogg, by the advice of Packard, appointed to Grant parish two sets of officers and told each of them to take office, knowing this would bring on a conflict. Kellogg wanted a few negroes killed to make his hold on the gubernatorial chair a political necessity in the eyes of the Northern people and the national Congress. Wm. Ward, another formerly leading colored politician, who had a hand in the Grant parish affair, also made a speech, confirming Flowers' statement, and declared that it was the purpose of Kellogg and Packard to have seventy-nine colored men killed for the purpose of gaining the support of the Northern people and sustaining Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana.

[By such means as those alluded to above the "Northern heart has been kept fired" for years past, but the truth is coming out at last, and the reaction will be manifest next November.]

**ANOTHER APPOINTMENT BY COL. MOSBY.** The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Ledger says: Col. Mosby is still a powerful politician. He exercises it as well in Washington as in Richmond, the latest exhibition being the removal of a man in Collector White's office to make room for one of Mosby's friends—or as Collector White says, "I wanted a place for a friend of one of my friends." The lucky man is a Mr. Jones, Mr. Felojo Jones of Fauquier, a grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, it is said. He is only about 21 years of age. The clerk displaced is a most worthy Quaker gentleman, Dr. T. J. Hawks, of Henrico. The Philadelphia "Times" was perfectly right in its attribution to Mosby of the favor with the administration. Why one of the most prominent and certainly one of the fairest and most intelligent republicans in this State tells me that he would not think of being an applicant for position at Washington, if backed by all the republican committees and politicians in Virginia if he were opposed by Mosby. Mosby has found an open place in Grant's armor of reserve and right in every true time he sends the powerful spear of flattery. At the same time those republicans who look so jealously upon his management of Virginia affairs say they believe he is honest and that he takes nothing for himself for fear his motives may be questioned.

## South Carolina.

A dispatch to the New York Herald, dated Columbia, October 14, 1876, says:

The campaign on the republican side was to have been opened to day at Edgefield Court House, where Governor Chamberlain was to speak. A corps of republican orators left here yesterday afternoon, and the Governor was sufficiently expected to follow, but much to the surprise of everybody, last night, at eleven o'clock, he informed your correspondent that duties of an uncertain duration rendered it impossible to say whether he could go until the hour the train left, which was at four this morning. What the duties were that occupied the Governor's attention at this hour of the night was a mystery that had its solution to day in the arrival here of Brevet Major General Ruger, commanding the department of the South, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Ruger arrived here on the train from Augusta at ten o'clock last night, and drove to the Wheeler House, where he registered, and was assigned to his quarters. He remained there until about one this morning, when he drove to Gov. Chamberlain's home. When he rang the bell, he was answered by a servant of the Governor, who informed him that His Excellency had retired and could not be seen. The General replied, "I am General Ruger, of the United States Army, and must see the Governor to night." Upon which announcement "the darky" vanished, found the Governor sitting up and at once ushered in the distinguished visitor. The General remained closeted with the Governor quite a length of time, but what transpired between them is not known. Governor Chamberlain gives it out that Gen. Ruger said the President of the United States had informed him through official channels that he (the Governor) was unable to afford protection to citizens in the exercise of their rights, it became his (General Ruger's) duty to see that they were protected, and to do all in his power to prevent such outrages as had taken place in Browell and Aiken counties. I am also informed that General Ruger had an interview with Colonel A. C. Haskell, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who was informed by him that he would see that all democratic negroes were protected from any violence or intimidation by persons of their own color or others, on account of their politics. It is further said to be the desire of General Ruger to see General Hampton, with a view to assure him that the military shall act impartially in the protection of all persons in the exercise of their political rights. The general is still here, and will remain until Friday next, and as General Hampton will visit this city to-morrow it is not improbable that they will have an interview.

The arrest of citizens in Aiken, Browell and Edgefield counties continues, soldiers accompanying the marshals in their midnight raids. The District Attorney still remains in that section, taking affidavits of outrages on negroes, for which he is reported to be paying \$1.50 per affidavit to the negroes, and he is accused of abusing an immense number of them. I have seen some of them and they bear the earmarks of the same sort of literature that was manufactured in Sumner county (Alabama) by the notorious detectives and secret service agents of the Department of Justice. Hester and Beach, in 1872.

General Ruger's visit and midnight conference with the Governor leads to the apprehension that martial law will be declared, but no doubt remains that the negroes are to be kept in organized antagonism to the whites by the presence of the troops.

It having been publicly announced that Governor Chamberlain and other prominent republicans would speak at Edgefield to-day, about 2,000 whites and 500 negroes assembled at that place. Fully 1,600 of the whites were mounted, and singular to say, like the Indiana republicans, wore red shirts. The object of their presence was to obtain a division of time, and in order to reply to Governor Chamberlain, whom they came to have vilify, misrepresent them to the country in his recent proclamation and address. In a long speech of the arrival of General Ruger, yesterday evening, Governor Chamberlain at the last moment declined to keep his appointment and remained here. It had been already determined not to allow the whites to speak on this occasion, and extraordinary measures had been taken to that end. United States Marshal J. C. Love, together with six assistant deputies, all fully supplied with black and white warrants, were to arrest the first person who should in any manner interfere with or question the regular republican speakers. General Ruger had also ordered two additional companies to Edgefield Court House, and these reached the scene of the speaking at an early hour. The speakers were Secretary of State Hayes, colored; Congressman Smalls, colored; J. E. Filibrown, Compeller's clerk, white; E. M. Brayton, member of the House of Representatives, white. These reached Edgefield at one a. m., and were closely followed by the two companies of infantry, whose entrance into town was made the occasion of a most singular demonstration. The red shirted democrats met them on the outskirts of the village, and surrounding them in large numbers, escorted them to their quarters with prolonged cheers and waving of flags, the soldiers marching quietly in their midst, smiling and betraying in many ways their sense of the awkwardness of their own and a unpleasant position. When the speaking began the leaders of the whites, understanding the trap which had been quietly set to give their proposed movement the appearance of intimidation, advised their followers to keep clear of the republican meeting, and this was conducted by the speakers already mentioned, at the distance of a half mile from town, in the presence of about 500 negroes—men, women and children. At its conclusion the whites formed in columns of fours and rode by the spot, cheering continuously, the negroes replying. No other demonstration was made, and the day ended without a single disturbance of any kind. The whites were greatly incensed against Chamberlain for his misrepresentation of their conduct on a previous occasion. The attempt to make capital out of the affair was a signal failure. The four companies of United States infantry were kept under arms and ready to move at the first call of the Commissioners, but happily there was no need for it.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: The designs of the Administration upon the Southern States can no longer be doubted. The threatened interference by the bayonet with the freed men of election is more than a *brutum fulmen*. Federal troops, acting under Washington orders, are securing certain counties of South Carolina and arresting leading members of the opposition. All the men sized up to expose and condemn the whole proceeding. It takes two to make a quarrel, and if there are disturbances in South Carolina demanding the intervention of Federal soldiers it is inconceivable that the offenders should all be of the same party connection. There are no such disturbances or reasonable pretences of any. South Carolina is as quiet as all her parts as New York; and neither Governor Chamberlain, who is for the troops, nor Attorney General Tatt, by whose commands the arrests are made, affects to believe that the peace of the State is endangered in the slightest degree. It would be very convenient for both of these men if they could honestly assert that South Carolina is in need of Federal protection at this time. Such a plea would make a tolerable excuse for the high handed measures in progress. In the absence of such a justification these political schemers and their Washington friends are driven to another expedient. They profess to believe that the South Carolina Conservatives are intimidating and coercing voters of

the other party—that the minority are tyrannizing over the majority, and that the few are bullying the many. Aside from the intrinsic absurdity of the notion, there is no proof of its foundation in fact. The evidence is all the other way. Governor Chamberlain and his minions at home and his abettors of the Administration hold the State firmly in their grasp. They, and not the opposition, have the absolute control in South Carolina. Those of the whites and their colored allies who are seeking to free the State from this deadly domination are, above all things, anxious to avoid giving any occasion or excuse for Federal meddling. They have repeatedly offered their services as militia, under command of the Governor himself, to enforce the laws against all violators in the State. These tender-hearted volunteers have been steadily rejected—for no other reason than because the Governor wished to make it appear that the State was in a turbulent and desperate condition, as a hollow pretext for inviting the interference which has now been made on other grounds equally untenable. The arrests now being made will be limited in number according to the desires of Governor Chamberlain and his political counselors. They could cause 10,000 or 20,000 active men of the opposition to be seized and placed under bail or in prison, if they cared to do it. Evidence could be as easily manufactured for that number of cases as for any other. But they will probably be content to arrest and annoy only one or two hundred of their opponents. This would save trouble for the military and the Federal officials, and would also serve their true purpose, as they fondly hope, of overawing the white and black conservatives of the State. There are doubtless some voters in South Carolina who will take the alarm from these proceedings and abandon their allegiance to Governor Chamberlain, and his party, in order to join in his good will and avoid difficulty. But we mistake the temper of the American people—whether they live in South Carolina or elsewhere—if these wasteful, dictatorial and wholly unjustifiable measures have the effect of frightening voters out of their own convictions. Such a course must all good citizens to make one supreme effort for the overthrow of a Government system which, under the pretense of defending the right of suffrage, wantonly overrides it in the boldest manner. That such an effort should be so widely and powerfully felt, the party in South Carolina for whose injury these arrests are made should be seriously careful to obey the laws and keep the peace, as it is now doing. Such a policy puts the Administration wholly in the wrong, and must hurt it in the canvass.

## Presidential State.

Since the late elections the presidential state makers have made important changes. The Philadelphia Times, independent, says, "looking dispassionately over the entire list of States in the light of the results in October, we classify them as follows:

STATES FOR TILDEN	
Alabama	10
Arkansas	10
California	10
Connecticut	10
Delaware	10
Georgia	10
Indiana	10
Iowa	10
Kentucky	10
Massachusetts	10
Mississippi	10
Minnesota	10
Missouri	10
Nebraska	10
Nevada	10
New Hampshire	10
New Jersey	10
New Mexico	10
New York	10
North Carolina	10
Ohio	10
Oregon	10
Tennessee	10
Texas	10
Virginia	10
West Virginia	10
Wisconsin	10
Wyoming	10

STATES FOR HAYES	
Colorado	3
Florida	3
Illinois	3
Idaho	3
Kansas	3
Maine	3
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	3
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	3
Missouri	3
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	3
New Jersey	3
New Mexico	3
New York	3
North Carolina	3
Ohio	3
Oregon	3
Tennessee	3
Texas	3
Virginia	3
West Virginia	3
Wisconsin	3
Wyoming	3

It will be seen that Tilden, by the foregoing estimate, lacks seven electoral votes to make a majority, and has seven fairly debatable States from which to procure them, while Hayes must practically carry every State classed as doubtful to be chosen. He could spare California and have just the requisite vote, or he could spare either Florida or Nevada, but the loss of both of them would leave him just one short of a majority. California and Nevada we look upon as more than likely to vote for Tilden. Florida will certainly do so, and Nevada bayonets support it, and Louisiana will vote 10,000 for Tilden unless the Compromise is badly made a treasonable act of war. Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are fair game, and each is in all of them will follow the wisest and best of efforts. The September elections pointed to the election of Hayes as highly probable, leaving but a possibility for Tilden. The October verdict just reverse the judgment of September, and point to Tilden as the probable successor of Grant, leaving but a remote possibility for the success of Hayes.

In New York, on Saturday, the police ridden upon the stage of the Parisian Varieties and arrested fifty three actors and ballet girls concerned with the piece. The police declare the performance to have been indecent and demoralizing.

## OFFICIAL.

AN ACT to amend the second section of chapter XIII of the laws of the city of Alexandria, passed March 23, 1874.

Be it enacted by the City Council of Alexandria, That after the word "drunk" in the second section of chapter XIII of the laws of the city of Alexandria, the words "and disorderly" be inserted and added thereto.

This act shall be in force from its passage. Passed Board of Aldermen October 13, 1876.

SAMUEL H. JANNEY, President. Passed Common Council October 13, 1876.

HUGH LATHAM, President. Returned by the Mayor, without his approval, October 13, 1876.

Passed Board of Aldermen October 13, 1876. SAMUEL H. JANNEY, President.

HUGH LATHAM, President. Passed Common Council October 13, 1876.

Teste: HAROLD SPOONER, Clerk Com. Coun.

## DIED.

On the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., MARY H. FERRIS, wife of John K. Ferris, in the 74th year of her age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 4 South Washington street.

**CITIZENS' GRAND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION TO PHILADELPHIA.** (Under the management of H. Burr.)

OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1876. For District and Maryland Day, tickets \$1.00 for the week, and \$2.00 for the month. (Childron half price.)

Good on all trains except the limit of express, at 9:30 a. m., and good to go on the following trains: 1:30 and 8:15 a. m., and 1:40, 7 and 9:40 p. m.

Tickets good for ten days, from date of issue. For sale at H. Burr's, 812 Fifth st., northwest; W. S. Thompson's drug store, 703 Fifteenth st., northwest; Whitaker's, 941 Pennsylvania avenue; and Heller's drug store, 605 Pennsylvania avenue.

Under the National H. L. L. Washington, a. s. Tickets \$1.25 for the week, and \$2.50 for the month. (Childron half price.)

Good on all trains except the limit of express, at 9:30 a. m., and good to go on the following trains: 1:30 and 8:15 a. m., and 1:40, 7 and 9:40 p. m.

**LIVERPOOL FINE SALT.** 1500 SACKS FINE SALT, DEAKINS BRAND, in prime order, just arrived per schr. "John K. Holladay." For sale by F. B. HOOE.

## COMMERCIAL.

Prices of Produce in Alexandria.	
Flour, extra	\$3 75 @ 4 00
Superfine	3 50 @ 4 25
Extra	3 25 @ 3 50
Family brands	3 50 @ 4 00
Wheat, common to heavy	1 00 @ 1 25
Good to prime	1 20 @ 1 35
Choice	1 20 @ 1 35
CORN, white	0 50 @ 0 65
Mixed	0 50 @ 0 65
Yellow	0 50 @ 0 65
Ear Corn, per bush	0 80 @ 0 90
RYE	0 65 @ 0 80
OATS	0 50 @ 0 60
CHICKENS, Spring	2 00 @ 3 00
BUTTER, prime	0 20 @ 0 25
Common to middling	0 19 @ 0 25
EGGS	0 18 @ 0 20
IRISH POTATOES	0 25 @ 0 30
ONIONS	1 00 @ 1 25
DRIED CHERRIES, 2 lbs.	0 12 @ 0 15
GREEN APPLES, 2 lbs.	0 09 @ 0 10
VEAL CALVES	0 4 @ 0 6
LARD, common	0 12 @ 0 15
Butter, sugar cured Ham	0 15 @ 0 18
Butter's Ham	0 14 @ 0 14
Western	0 14 @ 0 14
Sides	0 11 @ 0 12
Shoulders	0 8 @ 0 9
LARD	0 13 @ 0 14
CLAY, SEED	0 01 @ 0 01
PLASTER, ground, per ton	5 00 @ 5 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.	7 00 @ 7 00
Ground, in bags, red	0 01 @ 0 01
Lump	3 25 @ 3 50
SALT, G. A. Liverpool	1 10 @ 1 20
Feed	0 15 @ 0 15
Turkey's Island	0 31 @ 0 40
WOOL, long unwashed	0 26 @ 0 27
Washed	0 24 @ 0 25
Melroe, unwashed	0 24 @ 0 24
Do, washed	0 28 @ 0 31
HAY	1 25 @ 1 50
HAY	13 00 @ 15 00